

The Lacombe Guardian

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Secretary of State Bryan Resigns

Washington, June 8.—William Jennings Bryan, three times Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States and author of nearly thirty peace treaties with the principal nations of the world, resigned today as secretary of state as a dramatic sequel to his disagreement with President Wilson over the government's policy toward Germany.

The resignation was accepted by the president. The cabinet then approved the response which had been prepared to the German reply to the Lusitania note. Acting Secretary Robert Lansing will sign the document and tomorrow it will be mailed to Berlin.

Secretary Bryan will return to private life tomorrow, when his resignation takes effect. It was learned that he intends to continue his political support of the president.

BRITISH NATION THRILLED BY SPEECH OF LLOYD GEORGE

London, June 7.—Lloyd George's Manchester speech thrilled, electrified, and reheartened the nation. It promises the end of the old disastrous policy of secrecy. His courageous emphasis of the unpleasant sides of the war and his frankness over Przemysl have stimulated the nation. Everyone behind the scenes knows how largely indebted we are to him during the recent crisis for boldly facing the momentous question of the most momentous combination in the attempt to win it.

At last England has found a real leader. His axiom, that you cannot argue under shell fire, you can only decide, will become a national motto. His momentous adoption of the principle of compulsion, although only partly completed, is revolutionary.

Military conscription fails momentarily because available men exceed available equipment; but the nation is fully warned that the government, while first exhausting every method of voluntarism affords, will establish conscription if voluntarism fails.

The Chronicle, which has led the anti-conscription campaign, declares that while patriotic men will not have conscription foisted upon them by the government, prejudiced claim of irresponsible people, they will accept it if it ever becomes necessary, and if the necessity is solemnly vouched for by a ministry commanding the confidence of all parties.

The Daily News is very critical of the success of the attempt to subject the mass of workmen to martial law. It quotes one labor leader as declaring workmen will not readily be disciplined, regimented and militarized. It would give them a sense of grievance and lead to revolt.

The Manchester Guardian says the attempt to organize industry as an army under the command of the government, will not be easily effected. The party which has been most successful in this respect, the Socialists, will be compelled to act periodically. Compulsion should affect all alike, from the highest to the lowest. Industries specially affected should become virtually, if not actually, state industries. Nothing short of state necessity would justify so great, and it might well prove in some respects so perilous, an experiment.

The Daily Mail is naturally triumphant. It pleads for unity, adding: "There should be no need for compulsion. Each of us should ask: 'What can I sacrifice?'

The Times declares Lloyd George struck exactly the right note, and had special satisfaction and congratulation for him on the way he has opened one of the most difficult campaigns ever undertaken by a British minister. It says:

"It is hardly too much to say

that it justifies everything lately written in these columns on the lack of munitions, our national peril and our vital need of organization for all purposes of war."

Liverpool, June 7.—Continuing his campaign for the organizing of the munition trades of the country and the speeding up of the output of shells and other war materials required by the army, David Lloyd George, the new munitions minister, addressed meetings here Friday of employers and workmen.

He urged upon the workmen that for the duration of the war union regulations should be suspended, so that every available man and woman could be employed in the necessary work.

"Every trade unionist," Mr. Lloyd George told the workmen, "was brought back from the front, and if they worked to the bottom line of their endurance, there would not be enough labor to produce what the government is asking to have produced during the next few months."

Mr. Lloyd George added that as government red tape had been cut, the trade unionists also must relax their rules. The country, he said, was demanding as a matter of right, and not as a matter of appeal, that every one of its citizens should do his best, and he did not believe that there was any objection to it made in the legal right and duty.

GERMANS SHOW THEIR DIS- LIKE FOR AMERICANS

London, June 5.—The Nieuw Rotterdamse Courant correspondent with the German forces on the French front, says:

"The ill-feeling of the Germans toward the United States is shown by the change in the treatment of the American newspaper representatives visiting the German lines. For example, I visited a battery of Howitzers, and as was my custom, passed around a handful of cigars to the artillerymen. To my astonishment the men refused them. This was a thing unheard of before, but I put it down to shyness, until a few hours later that they had mistaken me for an American."

At headquarters were several American newspapermen. One of the Americans sat next to a major, with whom he discussed the war throughout the dinner. When they arose from the table, the major said he wished to give the American a small souvenir of their meeting. Thereupon he carefully took from his pocket two splinters of an American shell, which he presented to the correspondent without comment.

CREST LINE IN TYROL WON BY ITALIAN ARMY

London, June 5.—The military page of the London Times says in regard to the Austro-Italian campaign: "Italian columns on all sides are threading the passes leading into the Southern Tyrol and opening their attack upon the Austrian fortifications. The attacks, which have hitherto been completely successful, have already placed the Italian hands the greater part of the crest line which was left after the war of 1866 in Austrian hands, and to that extent have facilitated the defense of Italian soil, should events lead to an Italian defensive in the north."

"To the west of Trentino three passes—St. Elvio, Touale and Val Gindacina—all have been assailed. The advance along the latter valley, leading to the Riva group of works at the head of Lake Garda, is an important operation."

"It has progressed along both banks of the Chiese and has reached Cima and Spessa, near St. Orso. With the next bound forward it should reach Monte Lavinio, and be able to cooperate with the column advancing around Lake Garda, which has already secured Monte Altissimo and Ala."

U. S. Response to Germany

Washington, June 11.—The text of the American rejoinder to the German government's reply to the note following the sinking of the Lusitania follows:

"The secretary of state addressed the American ambassador at Berlin.

"Department of State, Washington, June 9, 1915.

"You are instructed to deliver to the minister of foreign affairs the following note:

"In compliance with your excellency's request I did not fail to transmit to my government immediately upon their receipt your note of May 28 in reply to my note of May 15, and your supplementary note of June 1 setting forth the conclusions as far as reached by the Imperial German government concerning the attacks of the American steamers Cushing and Gulflight and now transmitted by my government to communicate the following in reply:

"The government of the United States notes with gratification the full recognition by the Imperial German government in discussing the case of the Gulflight, of the principle of the freedom of all parts of the open sea to neutral ships and the frank willingness of the Imperial German government to acknowledge and meet its liability where the fact of attack upon neutral ships, which have not been guilty of any hostile act, by German aircraft or vessels of war is satisfactorily established, and to make good the damage to the United States ship in due course, as far as the Imperial German government, as it requests, full information concerning the attack on the steamer Cushing.

"With regard to the sinking of the steamer Falaha, by which an American citizen lost his life, the government of the United States is surprised to find the Imperial German government contending that an effort on the part of a merchantman to escape capture and secure assistance alters the obligation of the officer seeking to make the capture in respect of the safety of the lives of those on board the merchantman, although the vessel has ceased her attempt to escape when torpedoed. These are not new circumstances. They have been the means of statesmen and of international jurists throughout the development of naval warfare, and the government of the United States does not understand that they have ever been held to alter the principles of humanity upon which it has insisted. Nothing but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit on the part of the merchantman has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers or crew. The government of the United States, however, does not understand that the Imperial German government is seeking to do this in order to relieve itself of liability, and only intends to set forth the "principle" which led the commander of the submarine to assume to allow himself to be hurried into the course which he took.

"Your excellency's note, in discussing the loss of American lives resulting from the sinking of the steamer Lusitania, adverts at some length to certain information which the Imperial German government has received with regard to the character and outfit of the vessel, and your excellency expresses the fear that this information may not have been brought to the attention of the United States. It is stated that the Lusitania was unduly equipped with masked guns, supplied with trained gunners and naval officers, and was carrying troops from Canada, carrying a cargo not permitted under the laws of the United States to a vessel also carrying passengers,

and serving in virtual effect, as an auxiliary to the naval forces of Great Britain. Fortunately these are matters concerning which the government of the United States is in a position to give the Imperial German government official information. Of the facts alleged in your excellency's note, if true, the government of the United States would have been bound to take official cognizance in performing its recognized duty as a neutral power and in enforcing its national laws. It is the duty to see to it that the Lusitania was not armed for offensive action, or that she was not serving as a transport, that she did not carry a cargo prohibited by the statutes of the United States, and that, if in fact she was a naval vessel of Great Britain, she should not receive clearance as a merchantman, and is performed that duty and enforced its statutes with scrupulous vigilance through its regularly constituted officials. It is able, therefore, to assure the Imperial German government that it has been misinformed. If the Imperial German government should deem itself to be in possession of convincing evidence that the officials of the government of the United States did not perform these duties with thoroughness, the government of the United States sincerely hopes that it will submit that evidence for consideration.

"Whatever may be the contentions of the Imperial German government, regarding the carriage of contraband of war on board the Lusitania, or regarding the explosion of that material by the torpedoes, it may only be said that in the view of this government those views are irrelevant to the consideration of the question of the methods used by the German authorities in sinking the vessel. But the sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which throw into the question of the conduct of war in a manner which may be brought to affect the case principles which lift it, as the Imperial German government will no doubt be quick to recognize and acknowledge, out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or of international controversy. Whatever be the other facts regarding the Lusitania the principle fact is that a great steamer, primarily and chiefly a conveyance for passengers and carrying more than a thousand souls who had no part or lot in the conduct of the war was torpedoed and sunk, without so much as a challenge or a warning, and that men, women and children were sent to their death in circumstances which render it difficult to conceive of a greater violation of the principles of humanity.

"The Imperial German government to the grave responsibility which the government of the United States conceives that it has incurred in this tragic occurrence, and once more, with solemn emphasis, to call the attention of the Imperial German government to the principle that the lives of non-combatants cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchantman, and to recognize the obligation to take sufficient precaution to ascertain whether the unresisting merchantman is of fact a hostile nationality, or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag. The government of the United States deems it reasonable to expect that the Imperial German government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect of the safe-keeping of American lives and American ships, and asks for assurances that this will be done.

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State,
"Ad interim."

upon this principle that the United States must stand.

"The government of the United States is happy to observe that your excellency's note close with the intimation that the Imperial German government is willing now, as before, to accept the good offices of the United States in an attempt to come to an understanding with the government of Great Britain by which the character and conditions of war on the sea may be changed. The government of the United States must consider it a privilege thus to serve its interests in the world.

"It stands ready at any time to convey to their government any intimation or suggestion the other may be willing to have it convey and cordially invites the Imperial German government to make use of its services in this way, in its convenience. The whole world is concerned in anything that may bring about even a partial accommodation of interests or, in the present distressing conflict.

"In the meantime whatever arrangement may happily be made between the parties to the war, and whatever may in the opinion of the Imperial German government have been the provocation or the circumstantial justification for the past act of its government at sea, the government of the United States confidently looks to see the justice and humanity of the government of Germany vindicated in all cases where Americans have been wronged or their rights as neutrals invaded.

"The government of the United States, therefore, very earnestly urges the British government to make well in hand a number of 25,000-ton superdreadnaughts, such as the Benbow, the Empress of India, the Iron Duke and the Abercromby, each mounting in the main battery ten 13.5-inch guns.

"Still, a third class of superdreadnaughts, each of approximately 23,000-ton displacement, is being kept well in hand. This third class is represented by the Centurion, the Conqueror, the King Edward V., the Monarch, the Orion and the Thunderer. The Audacious belongs to this class. The Audacious was torpedoed off the North Irish coast, was taken into port, and is now again in the fighting line ready for active service.

These 23,000-ton ships each

mount in their main batteries the same number and size of guns as the 25,000-ton class.

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The original dreadnaught, the vessel bearing the name Dreadnaught, is also held in reserve.

This ship was built after the original Cuniberti idea, involving a 17,000-ton

craft, except that the British admiral found it necessary to add 900 tons to Cuniberti's formula and accorded thereby a total of 17,000 tons displacement.

The Dreadnaught mounts ten 12-inch guns.

Not one of the above ships has been in action since the war began, and all Britain understands that the country is relying on this force of powerful superdreadnaughts to dispel the mystery of the sea in the event that the German high seas fleet ever ventures out of the Cuxhaven entrance.

Britain showed in her orders following the loss of the Cuniberti, the Aboukir and the Hogue that she did not purpose to risk vessels except in attacks on vessels of the same class.

FOUR DROWNED NEAR OUT-
LOOK

Saskatoon, June 11.—In a drowning accident at Outlook Wednesday evening, Jas. P. Thompson, general merchant of Ardath, his wife and two children, Margaret, aged 8, and Herbert, aged 4, and Mrs. Herbert Coleman, of Toronto, lost their lives.

The party of five had attended sports at Broderick and had reached the Saskatchewan river at Outlook on their way back. Mr. Thompson drove his car down the road to the ferry. The ferry had not been locked, and when the car struck its apron it slid away.

The car turned upside down in twenty feet of water. The only body yet recovered is that of Mr. Thompson. Mrs. Coleman only arrived from Toronto Wednesday. Her husband is at present in Edmonton. Mr. Thompson came west from Aurora, Ont., four years ago.

Rapid Growth of the British Fleet

London, June 7.—The statement of Winston Spencer Churchill that the British navy has been increasing in strength by leaps and bounds since the beginning of the war is borne out by the known additions to the fleet of super-dreadnaughts, which were not complete when war was declared.

The list of new ships includes such vessels as the Barham, the Malaya, the Remilles, the Resolution, the Revenge, the Royal Oak, the Royal Sovereign, the Valiant and the Warspite, each displacing 27,500 tons and carrying in the main batteries eight 15-inch guns.

The Queen Elizabeth is one of the first group of super-dreadnaughts, and the only one of the new sea fighters which has been put forward into the fighting line.

The reason for employing the Queen Elizabeth has been to determine any defects in mountings or battery equipment, which defects, if developed, could be taken advantage of and guarded against in the final inspection work of the newer ships.

In addition to the above vessels the British fleet has been keeping well in hand a number of 25,000-ton superdreadnaughts, such as the Benbow, the Empress of India, the Iron Duke and the Abercromby, each mounting in the main battery ten 13.5-inch guns.

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BRITISH LOSSES HEAVIEST YET.

Ottawa, June 7.—The week-end casualty list, containing the names of 39 Canadians killed, 239 wounded and 15 missing, received at the department of militia considerable swelled the grand total of the Dominion's fighting men who have been put out of action at the front. The killed reported up to this morning now number 1,170; the wounded 5,074 and the missing 1,848.

As the cable states that the week-end casualties received at London are the heaviest on record, it is likely that Canadian lists will continue to come in unless the Dominion troops have recently been held in reserve as has been stated in cabled dispatches.

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F. H. SCHOOLBY, PROPRIETOR

GOVERNMENT BY ROYAL COMMISSIONS

Democracy, as it works out under the Borden administration, is a great riddle. In Canada, as in other democratic countries, we elect a parliament which in turn chooses a sub committee called the cabinet. Counting Commons and Senate, Canada would have, under the latest Re-distribution Act, some three hundred and thirty-two kings. But as that would be altogether too many kings for a young country like Canada, we simplify matters by agreeing to a Cabinet of fifteen members which are considered plenty, if they are all hard workers and keen on their job.

This has been the practice for years. The people delegate their authority to three hundred and thirty-two representatives, the three hundred and thirty-two representatives handpick an executive committee of fifteen, and thus we have representative government in a highly condensed and effective form. To bring about this condensation costs money but it is conceded to be worth the price. The pay of Parliament amounts annually to a million dollars, but nobody would begrudge the money if it stopped at that.

The Borden Government, however, has made changes. It believes that the country is not paying enough for its ruling classes and to make the bill larger it shifts a lot of detail to royal commissions. These commissioners are not answerable to the people, but answerable to the party in power. They give us what Mrs. Parlington would call the boot of irresponsible government in its most expensive shape.

During its first year of office the Borden Government appointed some two hundred and fifty-five special commissioners at an approximate charge upon the country of two hundred thousand dollars a year. That is to say they added twenty per cent to the cost of the civil government in order to give us a supplementary system which only balls up the wheels of progress. Not content with spreading the load to this extent the Government has lately appointed a commission of three to remove it to the task of spending one hundred million dollars on war supplies and is complaining moreover that its burden is too great to bear and that the people of Canada ought to help somebody consenting to a general election. In other words, the Government is not strong enough to work but plenty strong enough to undergo the turmoil of a general election, with the ultimate prospect that it would get five years longer to do its loafing in.

To increase the cost of civil government by one-fifth at a time when Canadians in general have to pinch pennies is bad enough, but to increase it because the Government of the day is too lazy to do its own work, makes it that much worse. Some of these commissions act as bad carriers for the Government and are to that extent helpful but most of them have two main objects—to draw pay and to say things the Government would like, to misstate the activities of the Government's Liberal predecessors and to smell out "offensive partisans" among the officeholders in the party out of power. They are a sort of cross between a Greek chorus and a committee of witch finders and they are twice blessed—that is to say they edge the Grits out and make room for the hungry Tories to come in. They are good hands at their work, they can always make two jobs grow where only one grew before. Incidentally while helping others they help themselves—to what they can lay their hands on. Also they help the government by giving it a chance to spend the people's money on the party workers. Some

of the commissions are composed of big men, but most of them are made up of "beelers" who would turn sour if they didn't get their feet into the trough somehow or other. Some of "the boys" would not look well in the civil service but almost any one of them is good enough to be a special commissioner.

So far as I am concerned the commissions may be divided broadly into two classes—those which are on salary and go on for ever, and those that do piece work and are paid by the job. The little fellows belong mainly to the latter class, but do not despise them on that account. The pickings are fairly good and if a man gets several jobs and the commission work is spread over the year so that he gets the jobs consecutively it's equivalent to a permanent income. A glance over the list of special commissioners shows that several defeated Conservative candidates are making a fat living just that way.

The Post Office Department heads the list in the matter of special commissions to hold investigations. The former Postmaster General, the Hon. Mr. Pelletier, believed in investigating everybody but himself. During his first year of office he appointed eighty-eight commissioners, some of whom are under pay yet. No single commissioner got rich at it but everybody got a slice. Their activities stood us in for the first year \$17,000 and they did a lot of investigating for the money. They were so keen on investigating that they found dead Grits in the graveyard who had been guilty of "offensive partisanship" and dug them up so they could be fired posthumously by a Postmaster General who hewed to the line and a little beyond. Not only were dead Liberal Postmasters discharged but Conservative Postmasters who had been let out in 1896 at the age of seventy were found and restored to their posts after an interval of fifteen years. This partly explains the brinkiness of the postal service in some parts of Canada. Among other things the commissioners found was room for about three post office clerks where one clerk had been enough before, which indicates the thrift of the Government in these days of stern retrenchment. Curiously enough none of the eighty-eight commissioners investigated the question of padlocks for mail bags or the amazing rise in value of the Carnisle Hotel site in Montreal which was recently bought by the Government for a postal substation.

The Department of Public Works furnished employment to nineteen special commissioners during the fiscal year 1911-1912. They cost the country only \$4,000, but they made a number of useful reports which showed the Honorable Bob Rogers the line of least resistance. That is to say he got hints how the civil service could be increased so that twenty-one thousand men might do the work of ten thousand.

The Department of Railways managed to appoint twenty commissioners in a year, nineteen of whom divided \$7,000 among them, while two, Messrs. George Lynch Stanton and Guelius got the lion's share of \$67,000. As a work of literature the Stanton Guelius report is hardly worth \$67,000, but as a partisan distillate studded with ingenious misstatements about the National Transcontinental Railway, it is invaluable. The commissioners could hardly have said worse for twice the money.

During the same year Inland Revenue appointed five commissioners, Customs twelve, Marine and Fisheries twelve, Agriculture five, Trade and Commerce three, perhaps ten thousand dollars worth of commissioners altogether. Besides there was a commission of three to examine the state records of the various departments, which worked for the honor of it and the sustenance allowance of ten dollars a day; a neat little

commission on better terms for British Columbia which operates at \$15.00 per day and the usual expense bill; and a Grain Commission of three which costs \$18,500 a year and earns its money.

In addition to all these Sir William Ralph Meredith appears on the list as special commissioner of high import, and as the Chief Justice of Ottawa is not a cheap man no doubt his emoluments swell the bill considerably.

Another commission which looks like fifty thousand dollars, if the personnel of the seven distinguished men who composed it is considered, was the famous Fishing Expedition of which the Hon. L. B. Morine of Newfoundland and ancestor of Newfoundland again, was chairman. The Government wanted to land somebody or something, as they got a good fisherman from Newfoundland. It was Mr. Morine's first experience in the big swim and he is not likely to forget it. His record in the stormy sea of Newfoundland politics was looked up with the result that he had to go back there again. He "resigned" by request in June 1912. Thus it happened that instead of Mr. Morine landing anybody he was himself landed by Frank Carvell who comes from New Brunswick where fishing is also a great industry. Two other members of the Morine commission resigned in November 1912, but for any blue book information to the contrary the other four may be working yet. Lately the Government has added to its list a commission of one to "get" Frank Oliver and a commission of three to spend a hundred million dollars among the party patriots, and that is to say they could be fired by the Teutonic allies have won a great victory, but at terrible cost, and with a suddenness which overshadows all past operations of the war. It was only two weeks ago that Przemysl fell to the Russians after a six month's investment, which was interrupted for a short time in November by an Austrian advance. With the surrender of the fortress there fell into the Russians' hands, according to official reports, 120,000 Austrians and 4,000 Germans and an immense amount of war material. Most of the forts, however, had been completely destroyed by the Austrians before the surrendered, and this is considered in military circles here to account for the fact that the fortress succumbed so quickly to the Austro-German attack.

When the Russians captured Przemysl they were pressing the Austrians across the Carpathian passes. Then on May 3 came the news of a great Austro-German thrust into Galicia. Advancing slowly but surely, and accompanied by a thousand guns, the Teutons compelled the Russians to fall back until the Russian line ran to the right bank of the river San. Crossing the river the Austro-German forces progressed to the northern and south of the fortress, and on Tuesday Berlin announced that three forts in the north had been stormed, while Vienna stated that the railway between Przemysl and Lemberg was commanded by the Austrian guns.

There was still hope in the allied countries, however, that a Russian counter offensive would hold the invaders off, but this proved ill-founded, and Thursday morning the Russians had to give up the city which, earlier in the war, had cost them so dearly to win.

Of what booty the Austro-Germans have captured with the fortress there is no estimate, but it is fairly certain the Russians, having lots of time, got away as many men and as much material as possible and destroyed the guns and ammunition that remained.

It is not expected here that the visitors will be satisfied with their view of Przemysl but that they, at least, will endeavor to push on to Lemberg.

Meanwhile the French continue their operations north of Arras, where, it is declared, they are slowly moving the Germans out of strongly fortified positions. The British, on their part, have become more active in the region of Ypres and La Bassee, while the Italians continue to report the capture of important positions along their frontier. In this latter region, however, no news has yet been received of any big battle being fought.

In addition to the army must be counted the strength of the navy, which is about 1,000 officers and men and includes four dreadnaughts, each of 23,000 tons displacement and carrying eight inch guns. In the pre-dreadnaught battleship class, she has 17 powerful vessels, each with a complement of heavy guns. She has 10 armored cruisers of modern construction and moderate weight of armament, and 12 smaller cruisers armed with four-inch to six-inch guns. Twelve smaller cruisers carry four-inch to six-inch guns. There are also three scout cruisers, six torpedo gunboats, 50 destroyers, 70 torpedo boats, 25 submarines, 50 merchant cruisers and two old battleships.

Italy spent \$61,000,000 last year for maintenance and construction.

The Italian torpedo boats are considered to be the best in the world, and their new design has been adopted by Germany, England and the United States. Italy is said to have spent \$300,000,000 in war preparations since the outbreak in Europe. Eight thousand women have volunteered as military nurses.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

London, June 5.—With the capture of Przemysl, which occurred at an early hour Thursday morning, the Austro-German armies achieved the main object of the great thrust which they undertook against the Russian front in Western Galicia two months ago. They have yet to drive the Russians farther back and establish themselves in easily defended positions which will enable them to detach forces for operations against Italy and the allies in the west.

Whether or not they accomplish this, the Teutonic allies have won a great victory, but at terrible cost, and with a suddenness which overshadows all past operations of the war. It was only two weeks ago that Przemysl fell to the Russians after a six month's investment, which was interrupted for a short time in November by an Austrian advance. With the surrender of the fortress there fell into the Russians' hands, according to official reports, 120,000 Austrians and 4,000 Germans and an immense amount of war material. Most of the forts, however, had been completely destroyed by the Austrians before the surrendered, and this is considered in military circles here to account for the fact that the fortress succumbed so quickly to the Austro-German attack.

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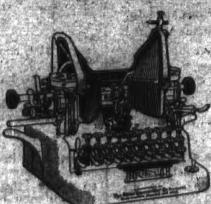
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Typewriter

Is Superior to all others

6. Drawing Lines—The Oliver is the only typewriter made with a vertical and horizontal ruling device. This device comes instantly into operation when lines in any direction are needed, and is a great convenience to billing, invoicing or tabulating.

Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLBY, Agent, Lacombe

DAYS OF RHEUMATISM NOW OVER! WONDERFUL MIRACLES WORKED BY "NERVILINE"

Its Strange Power is the Marvel of Thousands it Has Cured

You will welcome the good news that Nerviline rapidly relieves the most chronic and painful rheumatism.

Nerviline penetrates deeply into the tissue, and possesses pain-subduing power at a time when green medicine has often given up. Its curative influence upon rheumatic pains is really wonderful.

Now it is offered to the people of the commonwealth as a general panacea of its reliabilities.

As a curative agent of severest pain, every rheumatic should test this great remedy.

Nitrate of Lime

As a Fertilizer it is Particularly Suitable to Peat and Clay Soils

Nitrate of lime is a fertilizer of recent introduction, containing from 12 to 14 per cent of nitrogen present in a highly soluble and available form. It is a salt of lime and calcium nitrate, but is essentially a mixture of lime and lime. Its manufacturer on a large scale is now established in Norway, and the countries, notably in Norway, Austria and France, and though there are several processes in operation, the best is that of the Danes, the oxidation of atmospheric nitrogen by means of an electric arc or flame and the subsequent neutralization of the nitric acid so formed by lime.

As yet, there is but little experience on the continent with this fertilizer, but experiments of an extensive nature which have been in progress for so many years, in England and other European countries, go to show that its use is of great value. It is just as valuable as that of nitrate of soda. It is considered as among the best promoters of the growth of the plant saprophyte in the fertilizer markets of the world. As a source of immediately assimilable nitrogen it is capable of giving the best results.

It will be found, by reason of its basic character, particularly suitable for peaty and clay soils.

They Helped Him and His Friend

THAT IS WHY H. A. CLARK RECOMMENDS DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Western Man Tells Why Dodd's Kidney Pills So Popular on the Prairies

Homestead, Alberta.—(Special)—Just when Dodd's Kidney Pills are a popular in the West it is shown by the statement of Mr. H. A. Clark, well-known resident of this place.

"Since I came west," Mr. Clark says, "I was often asked, 'Just what is Dodd's Kidney Pill? I would like to know.' I would always tell them that it was a good product, but that it was not a panacea. I recommended them to a friend. He also found them a benefit. I am still taking Dodd's Kidney Pills. I would not be without them."

In new countries bad water is one of the difficulties settlers have to fight and water makes its first attack. The kidneys must be stimulated and strengthened. In other words the Kidneys are not Dodd's Kidney Pills. Taking the Kidney Pills then need people get new health and Dodd's Kidney Pills add to their popularity.

The way they do things in some of the odd corners of the British empire, where they are comparatively untried, is to send the old country to the new. The Kidneys must be stimulated and strengthened. In other words the Kidneys are not Dodd's Kidney Pills. Taking the Kidney Pills then need people get new health and Dodd's Kidney Pills add to their popularity.

"War has been declared. Arrest all enemy aliens in your district."

With commendable promptitude the authorities in the West have done this. "Have arrested seven Germans, four Russians, two Frenchmen, five Italians, two Roumanians and an American. Please say who we're at war with," Argued.

Brown—I want to cable to a German in a neutral country about some money owing to me; what language might I use?

Chevy Clerk—Well, sir, I don't suppose the German would use the language you'd like to use, sir.

"I have a splendid idea for a magazine poem."

"Save it. You don't need it for a magazine poem."

Field Root and Vegetable Seed

Farmers and Gardeners Must Plan How to Supply for 1916

For three months after the outbreak of war much attention was given to the production of foodstuffs, but especially to field root and vegetable seeds that come principally from the warring countries of Europe. The war has delayed much of this time to a study of the possibilities of creating a supply of Canadian grown seed for 1916.

The Canadian government has the power to elect and specially store any horticultural roots to be transplanted this spring for the production of 1916.

At present the European seed crop of 1915 was much above the average for 1914, for practical purposes to the extent of 25 per cent.

Most Canadian seed houses had increased their orders by 50 per cent or more and had received full delivery.

The European seed crop of 1915 was also harvested in spite of war conditions and, although deliveries have been delayed and transplanted, many seed houses have received the greater part of all of their contract orders.

The Canadian government has

carried over sufficient supplies to meet a very considerable part of 1916 requirements.

The availability of field root and vegetable seeds that may be produced in Europe during the present year or the next will be very speculative.

The war requires more skilled labor of which there must be a marked shortage for agricultural purposes.

The Canadian government has

the scene took place at a field hospital. In front of a large tent a crowd of weary soldiers straightened the schedule, waiting for food and aid.

A kindly Russian priest was handing round mugs of tea, which he poured from a large teapot. The priest, with a friendly smile, said, "There are no expressions of sympathy on the faces—all except one. He first silently clasped hands with the preferred priest, pressed upon him a mug of tea numbed duly."

"Can't you feel the aches? Please, as the doctor?"

The priest could not refrain from reproaching the big fellow for troubling the doctor with such a question and eliciting such a reply.

"I am a healthy fellow like you coming here with a toothache just after the battle with the devils."

The kindly priest, with a smile, said,

"I am a healthy fellow like you coming here with a toothache just after the battle with the devils."

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GERMAN PEACE EFFORTS FUTILE UNTIL AFTER COMPLETE VICTORY

NO SEPARATE PEACE TREATIES WITH THE NATIONS

The Allies Made an Agreement to Carry on the War in Union to its End and to Conclude Peace in Common Only

After They had Won a Complete Victory

Germany does not want any peace terms discussed just at present, writes A. M. Maurice. "The proper time for peace is when the agreement of the organs of the German chancellor's office, but this does not prevent the government's secret agents from making overtures to find suitable mediators. We have noticed their activities ever since the battle of the Marne, and although they have not been able to find any, this seems not to have disengaged them. They are in evidence everywhere in the world, and are at work there as at home at the time."

In one place they have tried to show how advantageous a separate peace would be, in another they do not wish France any harm. Indeed, it announces that it could obtain, given time, an armistice, and then propose to have an immediate peace treaty between Russia and Austria, based on the cession of Galicia to the former, and the return of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Serbia.

Still, additional peace arrangements have been proposed, and the latest is that the Allies, in particular to it, being the Allies, and Turkey. The Sultan is supposed to have desired almost willingly to lay down his arms, and the Germans have loved to retain what is left of its European possessions, and that the attempt to do so has been made by the German government. The Sultan would henceforth be open to merchant vessels of all nations without discrimination, and mediation. Poincaré and President Wilson are most frequently mentioned as the alleged sponsors of the various peace schemes.

There is only one of its enemies with whom Germany never talks of making separate peace, and that is England. In this case, the German diplomats, which have become quite friendly lately, the Cologne Zeitung, writes, "In few days, the war will be over, once impossible to fought out in England, which makes war at the

expense of her allies' blood, returns to it."

"It is true that England spares any amount of ink, pen, and paper, to the British newspapers. The reporter of *Le Figaro* advocates the same as does the German.

"The government determines that

total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcohol is possible and is

desirable, but it is not the drink

trouble that diminishes our

war efficiency, every soldier

will support the British measure,

but it is the British measure,

from its innocent and innocent

habit of drinking, elder, law

protection, disgrace, discontent, and

ignorance, to the British

government, never heard of extreme

of itself, as a rule, and

the stomach, taken in moderation

of the drink, which is good for the

body, and the drinker, and

the stomach, taken in moderation

of the drink, taken in moderation

**The Store
with the
Best Values**

A. M. CAMPBELL

**The Store
with the
Right Prices**

The Leading Store News

Ribbon Special

Girls' hair ribbon, good width; colors are white, navy blue, pink, rose, pale blue, cardinal; special per yard..... 12¢

Ladies' Summer Dresses

We have a beautiful range of summer dresses in white voile and colored crepe cloth in the newest styles; prices from..... \$4.00 to \$7.00

Curtain Nets and Scrims

We are showing a good range of curtain nets and scrims; they are special values; in white, cream and cream; prices from..... 25¢ to 75¢

Grocery Department

CANNED PEACHES—Put up in gallon tin, special per tin 35¢
PRUNES—Extra large prunes, put up in 25 lb. boxes, special value per box..... \$2.75
STRAWBERRIES—Strawberries arriving daily for preserving special per crate..... \$3.00
DYSON PICKLES—We have a full stock of Dyson pickles in sour and sweet mixed, small gherkins, sweet and sour pickled onions, at moderate prices.

**Agent for
the New Idea
Patterns**



Ladies' Shoes

Do not miss seeing our splendid assortment of ladies' shoes. We have a full stock of pumps, high shoes, low shoes, patent leather, gun metal, vici kid, white pumps, for ladies and children. These are splendid values at prices to suit everybody.

Boys' Shoes

Boys' waterproof shoes, made only of the best solid leather, good fitter, sizes from 1 to 5, per pair \$2.50

Boy Scout Shirts and Bloomers

Just taken into stock, a good assortment of Boy Scout shirts and bloomers. These are good values and most serviceable garments. Price, each \$1.00

**A. M. Campbell
Lacombe**

Do You Have Headaches?

Hundreds of people who do not know it is their eyes that have been causing them trouble for years, eventually discover that the real seat of the headaches is in their eyes.

You may not know that it is so in your case.

Why Not Consult an Optician?

I have been treating people for many years who were just in this position. Today they are cured. I charge nothing to test your eyes and I'll tell you frankly just what is best for you. If you require glasses, I'll fit them properly at a moderate charge—come in today, delay is dangerous.

"Glasses fitted by Hotson, improve the appearance."

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank."

PAUL HOTSON
Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Royal Bank Building

Items of Interest Locally

Miss Clara Murray, of Wetaskiwin, visited her sister in Lacombe last week.

Miss McCully returned this week from Ponoka, where she had been nursing for the past month.

I have 60 pounds pure honey for sale at 18¢ per pound.—Amy Libor, Peterka, Shoemaker, Lacombe.

Frank Smith is in Vancouver under medical treatment. It is thought probable that an operation will be necessary.

Attorney General Cross and F. Walter M. F., of Fort Saskatchewan, were passengers on Wednesday evening's southbound train.

V. A. Sugg and Clarence Hardy, two of the Lacombe boys, at the front, are reported as being wounded. No particulars are to hand.

The league baseball game between Blackfalds and Lacombe, which was to have been played on Tuesday evening, had to be postponed on account of rain.

The Lacombe Gun Club will hold their weekly shoot on Thursday evenings instead of Friday, as heretofore. If you are not a member of the Club, get in now.

Thos. Dagg has received word from the Remount Purchasing Agent at Brandon, that a buyer for the government will be at Rimbey, Bentley and Lacombe in the near future to purchase heavy army horses. Date is not yet arranged.

A. Gilmour received this week a letter from Thos. Thorp, and reports that he is still well, although in prison camp in Germany. He reports having received a letter from H. Gottschlich. His address is the same as published in this paper some time ago.

Rev. Larry Dorsey, of the Medicine Hat District, is paying Lacombe a visit, and will take up homesteads for his sons in the west country. Mr. Dorsey says that the country around here is the best he has seen in the west and is quite a change from the arid districts around Medicine Hat.

The Black Box will be on at the Rex on Saturday evening as usual, and to accommodate the crowds the doors will be opened at 7 o'clock. On Saturday night last the crowd was so great that this full show had to be put on. The Rex is getting special features nearly every evening, and the show is appreciated.

Geo. J. Doherty, well known in Lacombe as manager of the Adelphi Hotel, has opened the Lacombe View Hotel on Gulf Lake for the season and will open it to the public on the 15th inst. Mr. Doherty has had a wide experience in catering to the public in Edmonton, Calgary, and other cities, and purposes running a first class summer hotel at reasonable rates.

The Orangeemen of Red Deer County will celebrate at Lacombe this year, and are now making arrangements for the accommodation of the thousands of visitors who will be here. Invitations have been sent out to all the lodges east as far as Edmonton and west to Lethbridge, and many of them have signified their intention of being present.

Spec. trains have been arranged to take the visitors home in the evening. The celebration will be held on the Agricultural Grounds, and all arrangements have been made for the accommodation. The various organizations of the town have been invited to erect booths on the grounds and serve meals and refreshments, and the Ponoka band will furnish the music for the day. W. F. Puffer and other well-known speakers will give addresses during the day. Further particulars later.

SPORTS FOR CADETS.

At a meeting of citizens held in the office of the Jessie Fraser Agency on Friday evening last, it was decided to get up a program of sports for the High School Cadets, to be held on the Agricultural Grounds on July 1st. Committees were appointed to look after the various arrangements, and are all at work. A committee to arrange for the prizes will call on the business men of the town tomorrow, and it is thought that no difficulty will be experienced in getting the prizes required.

Following is the list of sports: 100 yard race for boys under 14 years. 100 yard race for boys over 14 years. Kicking football (open to Lacombe Public School only). 220 yard race for boys under 14 (Lacombe Cadets only). 220 yard race for boys over 14 (Lacombe Cadets only). 75 yard race for girls under 14 years. Quarter mile race (open).

Standing hop-step-and-jump (Cadets only) under 14 years; over 14 years.

Running hop-step-and-jump (Cadets only) under 14 years; over 14 years.

1 mile relay race, Lacombe Cadets vs. all-comers; age limit 16 years.

Three-legged race (open).

Wheelbarrow race, 25 yards and return (open).

Tug-of-war (open to Lacombe Public School).

Running broad jump (Cadets only), 14 years and over.

Half mile race (open).

Boat race, 50 yards and return (Lacombe Cadets only), for boys under 14 years.

Running high jump, under 14 (Lacombe Cadets).

Running high jump, 14 years and over (Lacombe Cadets).

Highest aggregate prize (boys under 14 years).

Highest aggregate prize (boys 14 years and over).

ANGLICAN CHURCH.

Sunday, June 19—Lacombe services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school 12:30.

Gulf Lake services will be held from now on every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Bentley service will be at 3 p.m.

Eyeglasses That Fit

Some noses are better adapted to glasses than others.

We keep a large enough assortment of bridges to fit almost any nose.

We handle the well known Shur-on and Ever-tite makes.

Also

The glasses must be the correct ones.

We are very particular to give you exactly the glasses you need.

And we find the proper glass by methods of testing which have been proved correct.

Also our tests are short and comfortable, no drugs.

DENIKE & BULGER
Jewelers and Piano Dealers
Issuers of Marriage Licenses

**CANADIAN
PACIFIC**

General Change of Train Service

EFFECTIVE MAY 31, 1915.

Full particulars from all local Agents.

SPECIAL NOTE—Trains One and Two, "Imperial Limited" will not carry day coaches between Winnipeg and Revelstoke and only passengers holding sleeping car accommodation can travel between these and intervening points on these trains.

DISTRICT PASSENGER AGENT, Calgary